### Amendments In the Claims

Please amend Claims 1-6, 8-25, 50, and 53 as follows:

1. (Currently Amended) A method of arranging objects comprising: setting a class hierarchy, wherein

the class hierarchy comprises an upper level class and a lower level class, and the objects are members of at least one of the upper level class and the lower level class;

assigning a first an attribute to the upper level class, wherein

the first attribute describes the objects;

inheriting of the first attribute by the lower level class, wherein

the <u>first</u> attribute is within a first domain with regard to the upper level class,

the <u>first</u> attribute is within a second domain with regard to the lower level class,

a second domain value set of the second domain is smaller than a first domain value set of the first domain, and

the <u>first</u> attribute is restricted to the second domain value set upon the inheriting; <u>and</u>

assigning a second attribute to the lower level class, wherein

the second attribute describes an object associated with the lower level class;

associating each object an item with a class within the class hierarchy such that
each attribute describing the object has a non-null value, wherein
said each attribute is a member of the set of attributes assigned to the
class; and such that all entries of a record of the item are nonempty.

# said method is performed by a processor configured to perform said method.

2. (Currently Amended) The method of arranging objects of claim 1, further comprising:

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<u>superseding superceding</u> said <u>first</u> attribute of said upper level class by assigning <u>a</u>
 <u>third</u> <u>an</u> attribute to the lower level class, <u>wherein</u>

the <u>third</u> attribute <u>describes</u> <u>describing</u> an object that is <u>associated with</u> <del>a</del> <u>member of</u> the lower level class.

- 3. (Currently Amended) The method of arranging objects of claim 1, wherein the <u>first</u> attribute comprises a distinctive domain value set.
- 4. (Currently Amended) The method of arranging objects of claim 1, wherein the class hierarchy further comprises a <u>third</u> class below the lower level class in the class hierarchy, and further comprising:

inheriting of the <u>first</u> attribute <u>and the second attribute</u> by the <u>third</u> class.

5. (Currently Amended) The method of arranging objects of claim 1, further comprising:

expanding the class hierarchy horizontally by adding a **fourth** class to the lower level class; and

inheriting of the **first** attribute by the **fourth** class.

6. (Currently Amended) A hierarchical class architecture of objects stored in a memory comprising:

an upper level class;

a lower level class, wherein the upper and lower level classes are stored in the memory;

a first domain value set of a first domain of the upper level class;

a second domain value set of a second domain;

a first an attribute, wherein

the <u>first</u> attribute is assigned to the upper level class,

the first attribute is within the first domain,

the first attribute is within the second domain,

the objects are members of at least one of the upper level class and the lower level class,

the first attribute describes the objects,

the lower level class is configured to inherit the first attribute,

the second domain value set is smaller than the first domain value set, and

the <u>first</u> attribute is restricted to the second domain value set upon the <u>first</u> attribute being inherited by the lower level class; and

#### a second attribute, wherein

the second attribute is assigned to the lower level class,
the second attribute is within the second domain, and
the second attribute describes an object associated with the lower level
class, and

each the object item in the hierarchical class architecture of objects is associated with a class within the class hierarchy such that each attribute describing the object has a non-null value, wherein such that the entries are non-empty said each attribute is a member of the set of attributes assigned to the class.

#### an item having a record with a plurality of entries, wherein

7. (Original) The hierarchical class architecture of claim 6, further comprising: an additional attribute, wherein

the additional attribute is assigned to the lower level class, and the attribute describes an object in the lower level class.

- 8. (Currently Amended) The hierarchical class architecture of claim 6, wherein the <u>first</u> attribute comprises a distinctive domain value set.
- 9. (Currently Amended) The hierarchical class architecture of claim 6, further comprising:
  - a third class, wherein

the <u>third</u> class is below the lower level class in the hierarchical class architecture, and

the <u>third</u> class is configured to inherit the <u>first attribute and the second</u> attribute.

10. (Currently Amended) The hierarchical class architecture of claim 6, wherein

the lower level class is configured to be expanded horizontally by virtue of being configured to provide for addition of a **fourth** class, and the **fourth** class is configured to inherit the **first** attribute.

# 11. (Currently Amended) A computer system comprising:

a processor;

a computer readable medium coupled to the processor; and computer code, encoded in the computer readable medium, configured to cause the processor to:

set a class hierarchy, wherein

the class hierarchy comprises an upper level class and a lower level class, and

the objects are members of at least one of the upper level class and the lower level class;

assign a first an attribute to the upper level class, wherein

the first attribute describes the objects;

provide inheritance of the  $\underline{\text{first}}$  attribute by the lower level class, wherein

the <u>first</u> attribute is within a first domain with regard to the upper level class,

the <u>first</u> attribute is within a second domain with regard to the lower level class,

a second domain value set of the second domain is smaller than a first domain value set of the first domain, and

the <u>first</u> attribute is restricted to the second domain value set upon the inheritance of the attribute by the lower level class; and

assign a second attribute to the lower level class, wherein

the second attribute describes an object associated with the lower level class; and

associate each object an item with a class within the class hierarchy such
that each attribute describing the object has a non-null value,
wherein
said each attribute is a member of the set of attributes assigned to
the class. such that all entries of a record of the item are

12. (Currently Amended) The computer system of claim 11, wherein the computer code is further configured to cause the processor to:

non-empty.

assign an <u>third</u> attribute to the lower level class, the <u>third</u> attribute describing an object that is a member of the lower level class.

- 13. (Currently Amended) The computer system of claim 11, wherein the <u>first</u> attribute comprises a distinctive domain value set.
- 14. (Currently Amended) The computer system of claim 11, wherein the class hierarchy further comprises a <u>third</u> class below the lower level class in the class hierarchy, and the computer code is further configured to cause the processor to:

provide inheritance of the **first attribute and the second** attribute by the **third** class.

15. (Currently Amended) The computer system of claim 11, wherein the computer code is further configured to cause the processor to:

expand the class hierarchy horizontally by adding a **fourth** class to the lower level class; and

provide inheritance of the **first** attribute by the **fourth** class.

16. (Currently Amended) An apparatus for arranging objects comprising: means for setting a class hierarchy, wherein

the class hierarchy comprises an upper level class and a lower level class, and the objects are members of at least one of the upper level class and the lower level class;

means for assigning <u>a first</u> an attribute to the upper level class, wherein the <u>first</u> attribute describes the objects;

means for inheriting of the first attribute by the lower level class, wherein

- the <u>first</u> attribute is within a first domain with regard to the upper level class, the <u>first</u> attribute is within a second domain with regard to the lower level class,
- a second domain value set of the second domain is smaller than a first domain value set of the first domain, and
- the <u>first</u> attribute is restricted to the second domain value set by the means for inheriting; and

# means for assigning a second attribute to the lower level class, wherein the second attribute describes objects associated with the lower level class; and

- means for associating each object an item with a class within the class hierarchy such that each attribute describing the object has a non-null value, wherein such that all entries of a record of the item are non-empty.

  said each attribute is a member of the set of attributes assigned to the class.
- 17. (Currently Amended) The apparatus of claim 16, further comprising:

  means for <u>superseding superceding</u> said <u>first</u> attribute of said upper level class

  comprising means for assigning <u>a third</u> an attribute to the lower level class,

  wherein

  the third attribute describes <u>describing</u> an object that is associated with a
  - the **third** attribute **describes describing** an object that is **associated with** a member of the lower level class.
- 18. (Currently Amended) The apparatus of claim 16, wherein the <u>first</u> attribute comprises a distinctive domain value set.
- 19. (Currently Amended) The apparatus of claim 16, wherein the class hierarchy further comprises a <u>third</u> class below the lower level class in the class hierarchy, and further comprising:

means for inheriting of the **first attribute and the second** attribute by the **third** class.

- 20. (Currently Amended) The apparatus of claim 16, further comprising:
   means for expanding the class hierarchy horizontally by adding a <u>fourth</u> class to the lower level class; and
   means for inheriting of the first attribute by the fourth class.
- 21. (**Currently Amended**) A computer program product, encoded in computer readable media, comprising:
  - a first set of instructions, executable on a computer system, configured to set a class hierarchy, wherein
    - the class hierarchy comprises an upper level class and a lower level class, and the objects are members of at least one of the upper level class and the lower level class;
  - a second set of instructions, executable on the computer system, configured to assign

    a first an attribute to the upper level class, wherein the first attribute

    describes the objects;
  - a third set of instructions, executable on the computer system, configured to provide inheritance of the <u>first</u> attribute by the lower level class, wherein the <u>first</u> attribute is within a first domain with regard to the upper level class, the <u>first</u> attribute is within a second domain with regard to the lower level class,
    - a second domain value set of the second domain is smaller than a first domain value set of the first domain, and
    - the <u>first</u> attribute is restricted to the second domain value set by the third set of instructions; and
  - a fourth set of instructions, executable on the computer system, configured to

    assign a second attribute to the lower level class, wherein

    the second attribute describes an object associated with the lower level class; and
  - a <u>fifth</u> set of instructions, executable on the computer system, configured to associate <u>each object an item</u> with a class within the class hierarchy <u>such</u>

    <u>that each attribute describing the object has a non-null value, wherein such that all entries of a record of the item are non-empty.</u>

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# said each attribute is a member of the set of attributes assigned to the class.

- 22. (Currently Amended) The computer program product of claim 21, further comprising:
  - a <u>sixth</u> fourth set of instructions, executable on the computer system, configured to <u>supersede</u> said <u>first</u> attribute of said upper level class by virtue of being configured to assign <u>a third</u> an attribute to the lower level class, the <u>third</u> attribute describing an object that is <u>associated with</u> a member of the lower level class.
- 23. (Currently Amended) The computer program product of claim 21, wherein the <u>first</u> attribute comprises a distinctive domain value set.
- 24. (Currently Amended) The computer program product of claim 21, wherein the class hierarchy further comprises a <u>third</u> class below the lower level class in the class hierarchy, and further comprising:
  - a <u>seventh</u> fourth set of instructions, executable on the computer system, configured to provide inheritance of the <u>first attribute and the second</u> attribute by the third class.
- 25. (Currently Amended) The computer program product of claim 21, further comprising:
  - <u>an eighth</u> set of instructions, executable on the computer system, configured to expand the class hierarchy horizontally by adding a <u>fourth</u> class to the lower level class; and
  - a <u>ninth</u> fifth set of instructions, executable on the computer system, configured to provide inheritance of the <u>first</u> attribute by the <u>fourth</u> class.
- 26. (Previously Presented) The method of arranging objects of claim 1, further comprising:

associating the upper level class with the first domain value set, and associating the lower level class with the second domain value set.

- 27. (Previously Presented) The method of arranging objects of claim 26, wherein another attribute is within the second domain.
- 28. (Previously Presented) The method of arranging objects of claim 27, wherein the another attribute is an overriding attribute.
- 29. (Previously Presented) The method of arranging objects of claim 27, further comprising:

superceding the attribute with the another attribute, wherein the superceding is performed if the second domain is different from the first domain.

- 30-32. Cancelled.
- 33. (Previously Presented) The hierarchical class architecture of objects of claim 6, further comprising:

another attribute, wherein the another attribute is another attribute within the second domain.

34. (Previously Presented) The hierarchical class architecture of objects of claim 33, wherein

the another attribute is an overriding attribute.

35. (Previously Presented) The hierarchical class architecture of objects of claim 33, wherein

the another attribute is configured to supercede the attribute, and the another attribute supercedes the attribute if the second domain is different from the first domain.

- 36-37. Cancelled.
- 38. (Previously Presented) The computer system of claim 11, wherein the computer code is further configured to cause the processor to:

associate the upper level class with the first domain value set, and associate the lower level class with the second domain value set.

- 39. (Previously Presented) The computer system of claim 38, wherein another attribute is within the second domain.
- 40. (Previously Presented) The computer system of claim 39, wherein the another attribute is an overriding attribute.
- 41. (Previously Presented) The computer system of claim 39, wherein the computer code is further configured to cause the processor to:

supercede the attribute with the another attribute, if the second domain is different from the first domain.

42-43. Cancelled.

44. (Previously Presented) The apparatus of claim 16, wherein the computer code is further configured to cause the processor to:

associate the upper level class with the first domain value set, and associate the lower level class with the second domain value set.

- 45. (Previously Presented) The apparatus of claim 44, wherein another attribute is within the second domain.
- 46. (Previously Presented) The apparatus of claim 45, wherein the another attribute is an overriding attribute.
- 47. (Previously Presented) The apparatus of claim 45, further comprising: means for superceding the attribute with the another attribute, wherein the superceding is performed if the second domain is different from the first domain.

48-49. Cancelled.

- 50. (**Currently Amended**) The computer program product of claim 21, further comprising:
  - a <u>tenth</u> set of instructions, executable on the computer system, configured to associate the upper level class with the first domain value set; and

- an eleventh a fifth set of instructions, executable on the computer system, configured to associate the lower level class with the second domain value set.
- 51. (Previously Presented) The computer program product of claim 50, wherein another attribute is within the second domain.
- 52. (Previously Presented) The computer program product of claim 51, wherein the another attribute is an overriding attribute.
- 53. (Currently Amended) The computer program product of claim 51, further comprising:
  - a <u>twelfth</u> sixth set of instructions, executable on the computer system, configured to supercede the attribute with the another attribute, if the second domain is different from the first domain.
  - 54-55. Cancelled.